

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IS IN FLIGHT

COUNTY SENDING
XMAS PRESENTS
TO ITS SOLDIERS

Holiday Gifts For Boys In
France Must Be Hurried
Or Will Be Too Late

CAPE ORGANIZATION
WILL AID SENDERS

Rules Issued To Insure Safety In
Mailing Christmas
Packages

People who have relatives or friends overseas are watching anxiously for the Christmas label, which gives them permission to send a Christmas gift "over the top" if all regulations are properly complied with. Every Red Cross branch in the U. S. has opened a Christmas parcel receiving station and Mr. Sam Sherman, chairman of the committee of the County Red Cross, is working through his representatives in each of the places listed below to see that the parcels follow Uncle Sam's regulations.

All parcels sent to army men and marines whose address is American Expeditionary Forces must be sent through the Red Cross and follow these regulations:

All gifts must be sent in the regulations Red Cross boxes which can be issued at any of the locations listed below upon the presentation of the Christmas label sent by the man overseas.

The box must be returned unwrapped with the Christmas label. The gifts must be wrapped in a khaki handkerchief, and altogether must not exceed two pounds and fifteen ounces in weight.

The box must be inspected, wrapped, have the Christmas label and the inspection label attached and be mailed by the Red Cross inspectors at the station below from which the box was issued.

The following is suggested as good filler for the boxes, which are 9x4x3: only such food as will not mash and will keep well—hard candies, sweet chocolate, stuffed dates, figs, raisins, nuts, hard cakes; handkerchiefs (silk ones are lighter and less bulky); money belt of khaki or leather, pocket knife, razor and blades, Lloyd's shaving soap to be used without water, tooth brush and paste, pencil case with lead to fit, fountain pen, deck of cards, small set of dominoes, Bible or small testament, picture of family friends and home town, regulation knit garments.

Navy regulations are not managed by the Red Cross and are stricter than army regulations. Marines in the American Expeditionary Forces are counted with the army. Members of the American army in Siberia get packages by regular postal regulations. Navy regulations are as follows:

Parcels must not exceed 20 pounds in weight and must be prepared for mailing so that contents can be examined. All food must be in thin containers.

Parcels must bear name and address of sender in upper left hand corner, name and full address of man to whom sent including rank, name of vessel, station or base to which he is attached, and the words "Care of Supply Officer, Fleet supply Base, 28th Street & Third Avenue, Rush Terminal Station, Brooklyn, New York."

Parcels should be marked Christmas Box.

The following persons at the following places are authorized to issue, inspect and mail boxes to the army men and the marines with them:

Cape Girardeau—Sam Sherman, Mrs. Chas. Harrison, Mrs. Paul Lemis, Mrs. Eugene Carver.
Burfordville—Mrs. Nora Wilson.
Appleton—E. C. Tuschoeg.
Dutchtown—Dr. N. F. Chosner.
Daisy—C. F. Hahs.
Egypt Mills—Chas. Poe.
Gordonville—Mrs. Henry Luhring.

FLU EPIDEMIC IS
ON THE WANE IN
CAPE GIRARDEAU

Only Three Cases Reported
Yesterday And These
Are Quarantined

PEACE CELEBRATION
AIDED THE DISEASE

Many New Cases Discovered After
Last Monday's Jubilee—
Lid May Be Lifted

The epidemic of influenza in Cape is rapidly on the wane, announced A. P. Behrens, the city clerk, last night. Only three cases were reported yesterday and these were from homes that were under quarantine.

There was one big day for the "flu" in Cape Girardeau this week and that was Tuesday, the day following the peace demonstration. More than 20 cases were reported on that day.

The epidemic in the Cape has been kept well under control, in view of the number of cases that have been reported from neighboring towns. The city officials acted promptly when the disease was discovered and by their action, the number of cases has been kept down to a minimum.

Unless unforeseen conditions arise within the next few days, it is quite likely that the lid will be taken off in the Cape. St. Louis partially removed its ban two days ago, and several Missouri cities have taken the lid off entirely.

It is estimated that at least 300 persons in Cape Girardeau have had the disease since the epidemic started. While this seems like a large figure, it is small when compared to the number of cases in many of the small towns in Southeast Missouri.

The Board of Health, co-operating with the mayor and commissioners, has kept the disease virtually under control. There are a few severe cases of the disease in the city now. The two daughters of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Vorbeck have been quite ill. They were stricken with the disease after visiting school mates, who were ill. For several days their condition was quite serious, but they are being restored to health rapidly.

Julien Friant, who has been seriously ill at his home for several days, was reported somewhat better yesterday. For several days his condition was reported to be precarious.

FRIENDS HONOR
SISTER ANGELA

Sister Angela, who succeeded Sister Baptista as the head of the St. Francis hospital, yesterday was the recipient of an elaborate vestment from the big Catholic hospital in Racine, Wis., where she was in charge for 27 years.

The gift was a token of appreciation for her long and faithful services in the Racine institution. The vestments consists of a cope and veil, and was presented to Sister Angela by the sisters and medical staff of the hospital. This vestment will be worn by the priest who says mass at the hospital. It was announced yesterday that it would be worn for the first time at the Christmas services at the hospital.

Sister Angela has been in charge of St. Francis hospital for about 3 months. She succeeded Sister Baptista who now is in charge of a large hospital in Milwaukee.

Fruitland—Mrs. Geo. Snider.
Jackson—J. G. Heinberg.
Millerville—Walter Stearns.
Neely's Landing—Miss G. Brooks.
Oak Ridge—Miss Hazel Richter.
Pecahontas—Miss Irene Short.
Whitewater—J. M. Slagle.
Shawneetown—E. Z. Hitt.

Retribution

F. A. KAGE CHOSEN
NEW POLICE JUDGE

Will Succeed the Late Julian G.
Miller Next Monday is
Reported.

Fred A. Kage, the former mayor, has been appointed Judge of the Police Court to succeed the late Julian G. Miller. Judge Kage will take charge of the office the early part of next week, it is reported.

Mr. Kage has been a justice of the peace for several years, and is well versed in law. It is expected that he will make one of the best police judges the city has ever had.

Judge Kage was chosen to succeed Judge Miller at a meeting of the city council yesterday. The city officials waited until after the burial of the late jurist before making the appointment.

The new judge was elected clerk of the Common Pleas Court at the recent election. He will assume the duties of the clerkship on the first day of the year.

IS PATRIOTIC, YET
HAS BUSINESS EYE

Ike Kugman, Of Chaffee, Shows
Celebrators How To Com-
memorate Peace

It is a fine thing to be patriotic, but when business and patriotism can be combined, it is still better.

Ike Kugman of Chaffee is one merchant who is always 100 per cent patriotic, and when he can mix business with his patriotism, he does that.

Chaffee took a day off Monday to celebrate the end of the world war, and Mr. Kugman was on hand to see that everything went off according to custom.

Mr. Kugman built a huge bonfire in the street near his establishment and when a great crowd formed about it, he tossed his hat into the fire. The crowd cheered his patriotic spirit and when the applause ceased, he invited the spectators to follow his example. They were just as patriotic as was Mr. Kugman, and in the twinkling of the eye all lids were hurled into the fire.

Mr. Kugman clapped his hands vigorously in appreciation of the evidence of patriotism, and then invited the men to visit his store and purchase new covers. The invitation was accepted, and each man bought a new hat. That was what Mr. Kugman calls business with patriotism.

Richard Frissell
Plays Role of
September Morn.

Commissioner, Caught in Cloud-
burst, Walks into Current
River Town With Clothes
Under Arm.

Richard W. Frissell, one of the City Commissioners, has made up his mind never to go fishing again without taking a storm curtain with him.

A short time ago he spent a week angling for game fish on the Current river, and an incident which occurred during his stay caused him to suffer great mental anguish, and he feels confident that he barely escaped incarceration for his crude portrayal of September Morn.

Mr. Frissell was accompanied by his youngest son, Robert, who was taken to carry the fish and the bait. They registered at a hotel in a small city, but spent each day on the bank of the river, a mile or more from headquarters.

The last day of the outing brought the commissioner a series of unfortunate accidents, least among which was a failure of the fish to bite. They were just about to quit for the day when a storm came up and before they could wind up their fishing tackle, a cloud-burst swept over.

Both were drenched to the skin, and the commissioner's clothing absorbed so much water that he found it a great difficulty in climbing the hills. To relieve the pressure, he disrobed and squeezed the water out of his clothing. According to his own story, two gallons of liquid gushed out of his trousers.

The revelations that followed are best told by Mr. Frissell: "To my great astonishment, I found I had squeezed my clothing out of shape. When I attempted to dress, I was utterly unable to get into my trousers. They appeared to have warped. The legs were not so long as they had been and the holes through which my pedal extremities were supposed to pass had partially closed. For half an hour I struggled in vain.

"When I came to the awful realization that I could not dress until my pants had been dried and ironed out, I decided to approach as near the city as possible and then call for help. This I did. I took refuge behind a large sycamore and cried out in a loud voice. For several minutes I received no response. Then a voice answered me. When the man got within talking distance, I told him my story and urged him to locate a suit of clothing. In a deserted saw-

JOHN VANGILDER IS
WOUNDED IN FRANCE

Piece Of Shrapnel Strikes Cape
Soldier On The
Forehead

John Van Gilder, one of the Cape boys who went to France last summer, has been in the heavy fighting in France for the past several weeks, according to a letter received by his wife in this city a few days ago.

Young Van Gilder was slightly wounded in the forehead recently by an exploding shrapnel. A piece of the shell struck him a glancing blow on the upper part of the face, but he was not badly hurt.

He relates many thrilling experiences. He is with Gen. Pershing and the American troops which have and the American troops which have crack German regiments.

EDWARD KOEHRER
WILL BE OFFICER

Edward Koehler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Koehler, who has been stationed with the Coast Defense at Key West, since the United States entered war against Germany, has been sent to the Officers' Training school at Camp Pike, Ark. to prepare himself for a commission. This information reached Cape Girardeau this week in a letter from the young soldier.

Young Koehler has made an excellent record at Key West, and for the past year has been in charge of the clerical force. He made frequent requests to be permitted to go to France, but his superiors declined to release him. But through his persistence, where he entered the officers' school several days ago.

mill he finally located me a cne-sistence he was transferred to Camp piece baseball suit, with a deep red chest and striped legs. With this he brought me a cut-away coat, a vintage of the civil war. But these answered the purpose. I finally got into the suit and made my way to the hotel, where I hurriedly went into to change until my own clothing had dried."

Mr. Frissell's son described his father as resembling a strong cartoon of Uncle Sam minus whiskers. The Commissioner's legs were exposed to the elements in as much as the baseball suit did not extend below his knees.

KARL REPORTED
TO BE ENROUTE
TO SEE KAISER

Abdicated Ruler Said To Be Flee-
ing Into Holland To Escape From
The Angry Revolutionists In His
Native Land

GERMANS DEMAND ARREST AND
PROSECUTION OF WAR CHIEFS

One Hundred Thousand American
Soldiers Lost In The War, Wash-
ington Estimates---Some May Be
Located

Amsterdam, November 14.—With the former Emperor of Germany and his consort with numerous members of the Kaiser's staff safe in Holland, the people in Germany are demanding the arrest and trials of the military chiefs who have not deserted the fatherland.

Admiral von Tisplitz, former minister of the navy, Maj. Gen. Keim, president of the army leagues, may be arrested within the next few days and placed on trial for their lives with a number of minor officials.

The red flag leaders are taking control of Germany, city after city, going over to the revolutionists. Virtually the whole German navy has gone over to the socialists. The army will be back home within the next few days, and then will be determined the fate of Germany. Whether it is to join Russia and Austria and go under the control of the Bolsheviks will soon be known.

Vienna, Nov. 14.—The Austrian Emperor, who abdicated his throne two days ago, is reported to have fled into Holland, where he will join Emperor William of Germany.

Washington, November 13.—Officials estimate here that the total casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces in the war will not exceed 100,000, including the men killed in action, wounded, died of wounds, disease and accidents and the missing who never will be accounted for. Some of those who have been missing probably will be accounted for when the prisoners are returned from Germany.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The president was said today to have given no indication as to how he regards the suggestion from high sources in Europe that he attend the great conference which is to re-establish the peace of a war-torn world.

Most of the president's advisers, however, are understood to consider that acceptance of the invitations would involve needless risk and would serve no purpose that could not be accomplished through the delegates who will be appointed to represent the American government and who will be in constant communication with Washington.

London, November 14.—King George on the signing of the armistice, sent a message of congratulation to President Wilson and thanks to the people of the United States for their aid in the war. President Wilson replied, expressing warm appreciation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Follow-
ing is the text of the armistice terms
as read to Congress by the president:

Military Clauses on Western Front
1. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.
2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxembourg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice.

German troops who have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation of the Allies and United States forces jointly will keep peace with evacuation in these areas. All movements and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

3. Repatriation, beginning at once, and to be completed within fourteen days, of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: five thousand guns (2500 heavy, 2500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3000 minnowwerfer, 2000 airplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly D-73s and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detail-

ed conditions laid down in the annexed note.
5. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine.
The countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by the allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similar holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the streams and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gersheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.
6. In all territory evacuated by the

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